

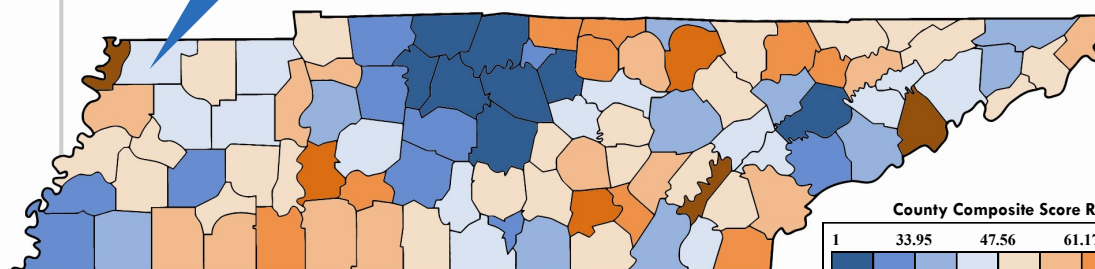
The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: OBION COUNTY

2012

INSIDE

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County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

Population (2010): 32,450

Pop. Density: 60/square mile

Seat of Government: Union City

Largest City: Union City

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR	DATA	RANK
Sullivan	25	Employment and Earnings Composite	42.00	35 ▲
Pickett	26	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$26,435	67 △
Franklin	27	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	69.28%	81 ▲
Anderson	28	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	69.4%	23 ▲
Roane	29	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	7.4%	31 ▲
Gibson	30	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	42.5%	8 ▲
Jefferson	31	Economic Autonomy Composite	42.88	37 ▲
Lincoln	32	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	20.2%	77 ▼
Loudon	33	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	12.7%	54 ▼
Obion	34	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	80.9%	28 △
Greene	35	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.82%	86 ▼
DeKalb	36	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	14.4%	24 ▲
Putnam	37	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	18.0%	29 ▲
Hamblen	38	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	35.4%	14 ▲
Carroll	39	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	18	31 ▲
Hickman	40	County Overview: Obion County women experienced one of the largest improvements in overall rankings in the entire state. Strengthened by relatively low unemployment, a large influx of female participants in the workforce and more progressive hiring practices, women now have a much larger imprint on the local labor pool. They also earn a good deal more in wages as a whole, and are more likely to hold a diploma than in 2000. Additionally, Obion has seen some of the slowest deterioration in health and living indicators.		
Marshall	41			
Bradley	42			
Henry	43			

Up
from
80th

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

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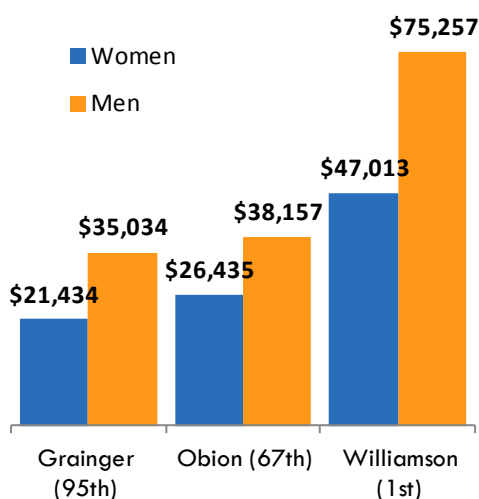
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Obion County

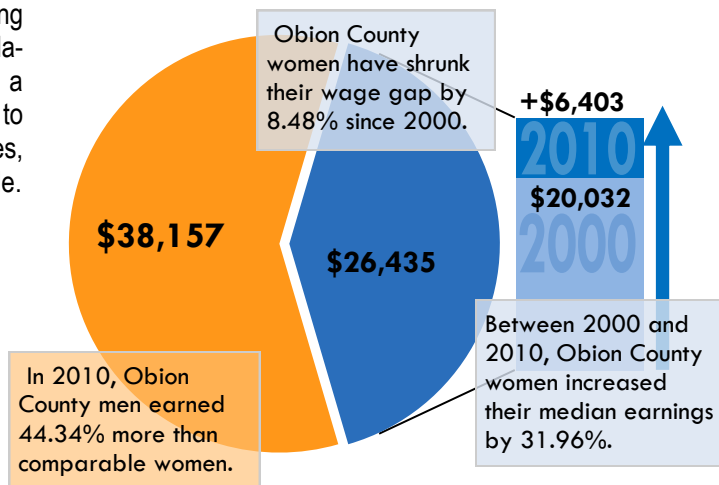
▲ Earnings

Obion County women have added a moderate \$6,403 to their median income since 2000, having grown at a rate of 31.96 percent, which outpaced inflation rates roughly 6 percent leading into 2010. As a result, Obion County women improved five ranks to 67th, and doubled the growth in local male incomes, which still ranked 35th relative to their peers statewide.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



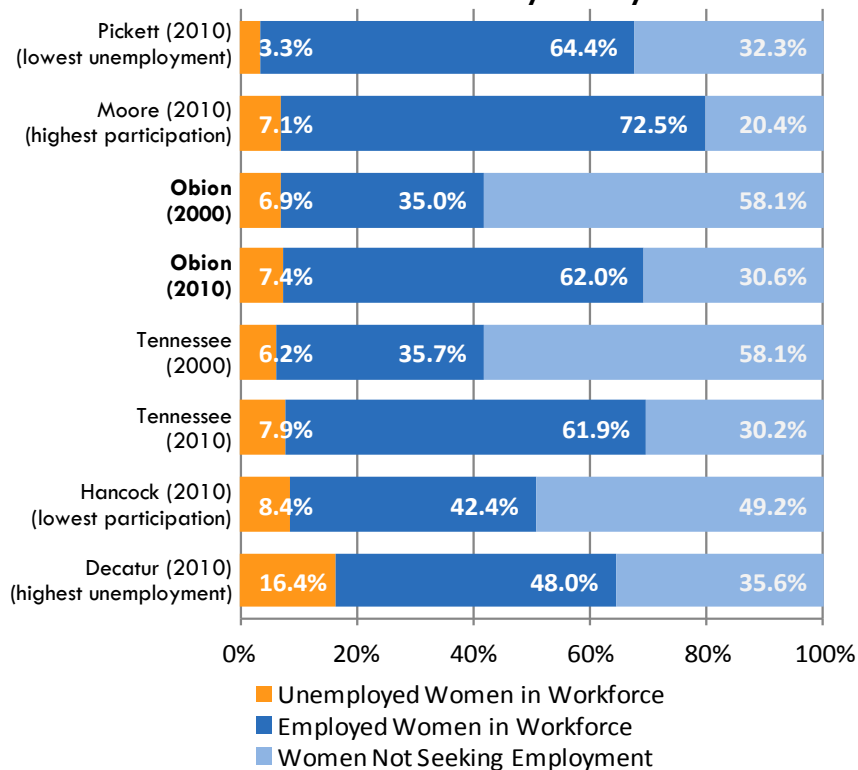
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



While a higher rate of income growth helped Obion County women shortened their wage gap by 8.48 percent between 2000 and 2010, local women still earn only 69.28 percent of local male wages. This figure ranked 81st in the state (up from 94th) and corresponds to an annual shortfall in female wages of \$11,722 on an annual basis. In addition to ranking poorly among Tennessee's counties, Obion fell far behind the statewide disparity rate of 77 percent.

▲ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year

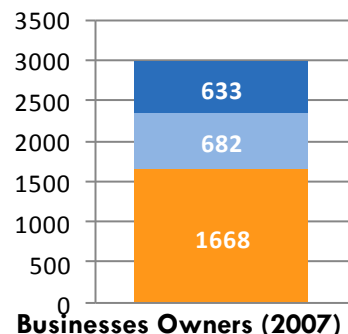


Women in Obion County participated in the 2010 workforce at a rate of 69.4 percent, increasing to 23rd from 47th in 2000. While participation grew by roughly three-quarters since 2000, women in the county participated at a slightly lower rate than women statewide, and lagged behind Obion County men in this category by 11.2 percent. Women with children under the age of six were also more likely to work, at a rate of 74.8 percent.

Unfortunately, unemployment has also gone up among Obion women, but at a much slower rate than most counties have experienced. Following a slight increase to 7.4 percent between 2000 and 2010, local women improved in relative rankings, from 68th to 31st. Local men were less likely to be unemployed in 2010, as were women with young children. These groups were searching for work at rates of 6.1 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively.

The Status of Women in: Obion County

■ Female Owned ■ Joint-Owned
■ Male Owned



Obion County women have made great gains in managerial presence since 2000. With nearly 16.7 percent more managerial positions now held by women, Obion has risen to 8th from 61st, and outperformed state estimates by four percent.

Women are also estimated to own a slightly larger share of local businesses. This indicator improved by 2.8 percent but dropped seven ranks, to 77th.

When considering jointly owned businesses as well, women had at least partial influence in 44.1 percent of the businesses in Obion and employed more than 18 percent of all the county's workers.

Women At Work

Business Management

The incidence of women managers in Obion County has increased from 25.8% to 42.5% between 2000 and 2010.

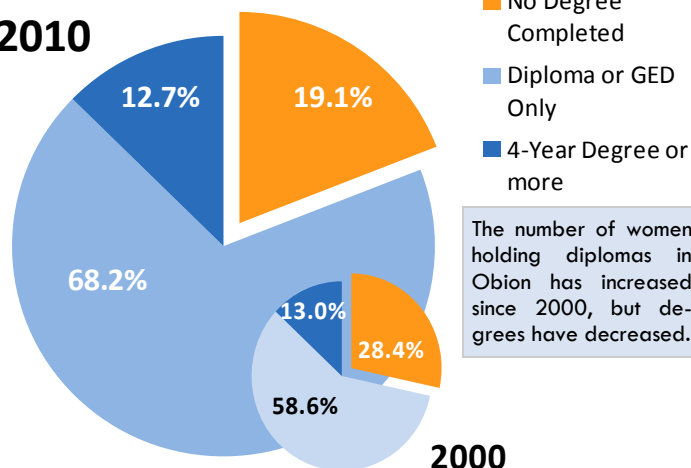
Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in Obion County increased from 17.4% to 20.2% between 2000 and 2007.

Education

Educational Attainment Above Age 25

2010



The number of women holding diplomas in Obion has increased since 2000, but degrees have decreased.

Women have made mixed academic gains in Obion County, with similar results in statewide rankings since the year 2000.

The percentage of women holding four year degrees, for example, has decreased by 0.3 percent and fallen in this category's rankings from 22nd to 54th.

The percent of women holding diplomas, however, has increased in Obion by 9.3 percent, and improved five places, to 28th.

Obion's dropout rate of 0.82 percent was much less competitive, despite improvement since 2000. Ranked 86th in 2010, the county trailed most counties as well as the state figure of 0.61 percent.

Living

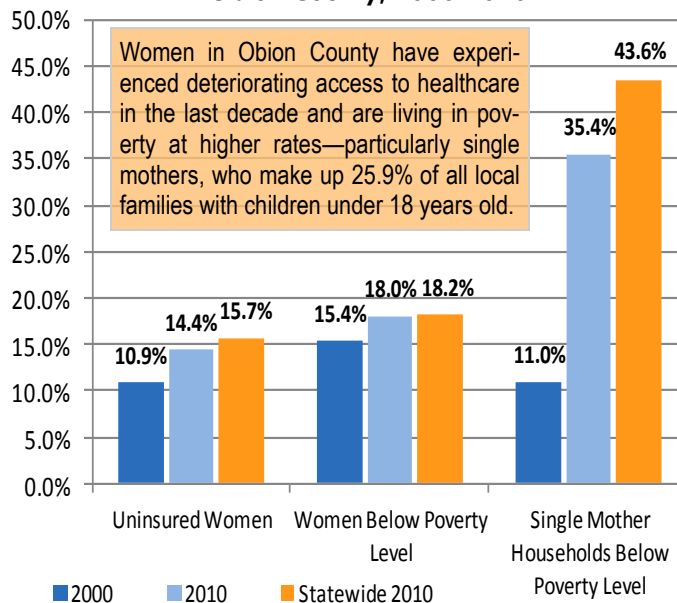
Between 2000 and 2010, women in Obion saw a decrease in healthcare access and an increase in poverty, but compare moderately well among their peers.

Regarding health insurance, roughly one in seven women in the county went without in 2010—a 3.5 percent increase from 2000—and were just 1.3 percent more likely to be insured than women in Tennessee, overall. This increase was smaller than most counties experienced, causing Obion to rise substantially in this indicator, from 75th to 24th.

Poverty has increased in Obion as well; single mothers were almost three times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as they were in 2000, and were nearly twice as likely to do so as the average woman in Tennessee. Despite this, Obion's compared favorably in this indicator and improved in its rankings, from 74th to 14th.

Women overall saw a less dramatic rise in poverty during the same period—only 2.6 percent. As a result, Obion improved in this ranking as well; from 44th to 29th.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Obion County, 2000-2010



Women in Obion County have experienced deteriorating access to healthcare in the last decade and are living in poverty at higher rates—particularly single mothers, who make up 25.9% of all local families with children under 18 years old.

About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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